PICKENS, S. C., THURSDAY, FEBUARY 27, 1890.

NO. 23.

A CONVERT TO DAVIS.

JAMES REDPATH, ABOLITIONIST AND UNION MAN.

Source-The Impressive Cignity of the Confederate Ex-President No Rebel or Traitor-The Case of the roath Prescuted in a Nutshell.

New York World. Rebel nor Traitor." Writing with this that the Coufederates were both rebels for a subject, Prof. James Redpath, in fail in the ir allegiance to the federal the rules or the laws Most all boys sion to say that since a Southern Senthe Commonwealth, say of Jefferson

Davis: "I spent nearly the entire summer of 1889 as a guest of Beauvoir House, the home of the late Jefferson Davis ten hours every day during the whole his long and eventfui ide, and discuss-North and South. My position enabled and authorize! me to a k questions and to introduce topi a which otherlates, phrase is, to refer to in the home of the ex Presider t of the Confederate States by any Northern writer, especially one who, ake myself, had been an Abolitionist of the most radical school from his earliest manhood-a fact well known to my vontrable host.

"I first met Mr. Davis in the sum-mer of 1888. Mr. Allen Thorndike Rico had detirmined to prepare as a companion volume to his Reminiscences of Abraham Linco'n, as a sort of Confederate supplement, a volume of Reminis ences of Lee and Stonewall Jackson. Having convinced him that it would be impossible to secure the contributions he needed from fas mous Southerners without her Davis's co-operation, I was commissioned to visit Beauvoir and secure and to obtain one or two historical mays from him for the North American Mevicw, of which at the time I was the manag

ing editor. "Well, I reached Beauvior and reunited there about a week. Sistore I had been with Mr. Davis threes days every preconceived idea of him interly Nobody and forever disappeared. doubted Davis's intel cetual capacity, but it was not his mental power that most unpressed me. It was his goodness, first of all, and then his intellectual integrity. I never saw an old man where face bore more emphatic evidence of a gentle, refined and benignant character. He scenard to me the ideal embodiment of sweetness and light. His conversation showed that he had 'charity for all an a malice toward none.' I never heart him utter na unkind word of any ment, and he spoke of nearly all of he mere famous opponents. His manage could best le serioed as gracio is, so exquisitely reminds one of the hod-carrier's store suit' it is so evidently put on fitting. Mr. Davis's dignity was as natural and as charming as the pertime of a ros -- the fitting expression of a serene, benign and comely moral nature. However handsome he : av have been when excited in battle debate-and at such times, I was told, poetic conceptions of a valiant knight it surely was in his own home, with his family and friends

Mr. Redpath tells of his great hiendship for Jefferson Davis, and continues:

around him, that he was seen at his

best; and that best was the higuest

point of grace and refinemen, that

the Southern character has ever each-

"But with this slight a. d inadequate expression of my affection for Mr. Day's, I must now rest quatent, in order to state as clearly and tersely as I may why the old Coalcherate chieftain never 'repented,' and why he never regarded himse. as either a titles, whenever applied to himself or to the Souther a people, as a proof that the utterer of them waignorant of constitutional law and of the true nature of the Federal Union

"I returned to Beauvois and remained three or four months a sisting Mr. Davis in preparing a Short History of the Confederate States. After the last pages of that work (now in press) had peen mailed Mr. Davis consented to prej are for the same publishers an extended autobiography if I would res main to assist him. He had not pro- ana Lottery Company is making a desecceled far with his life before ousiness perate effort to retain its corporate life. recalled me North. Although I returned in a few weeks it was too late, as in the mean time Mr. Davis had | where he caught the malarial fever that ended in his death.

the least friction and los: of time, it became necessary at the beginning of lottery is carning \$250,000 a month, or my work that I should clearly under | \$3,000,000 per year, net. Many promistand the State Rights doctrine as told near Louisianians fear that the bribe by the Confederate leader. Mr. Davis, may be accepted. therefore, gave me such of his writings on the topic as embodied his personal views and also other arguments that he approved. In addition to these documents I had many and long conversations with Mr. Davis until I felt competent to state the Southern theory without any doubt as to the correctness of my understanding of it. In this paper I will present only such views tions of the Empire State. Mr. Davis himself maintained. Be it understood that the language only of what follows is mine; the statements are those of Mr. Davis

'A traitor is one who violates his allegiance and betrays his coun-"A rebel is one who revolts from

the country to which he owes allegi-

: Now, from the Southern point of view, no secessionist violated his allegiance or betrayed his country. because he held that his allegiance was due to his State, and he was loval to his State in following its fortunes after it withdrew from the Union. Of course under this definition the Secessionist under this definition the Secessionist pank lorger. Interest they will schools have to serve out their respective schools has the foundation laid for any they are revised by William Westhall, tained his allegiance to his sovereign terms on the County road.

State, and 'sovereigns cannot be reb-

A citizen's allegiance to the federal government comes only through his allegiance to his State, for the federal government was only the agent of the States which formed it, and they never surrendered their severeignty to

"What, then, is the true nature of the federal union? If the fathers intended to create and did create a na-DENVER, Col., Feb 19. "Neither tion, then it follows without dispute government for four years and the; certainly were rebels against its au-

thority. Federation, then the States that secedwere they justified in withdrawing? ed almost every is ne between the Practically, such a question can never wise it might gave been ungracious, to does recognize the need of the groans that stands at the other end!

"Mr. Davis maintained that the vindication of the South rested on these two considerations—their rightful power to secede and the causes that justified the exercise of that power. "I confess that while his argument in

ceedingly strong, yet I do not see the same from his statement of the ken fragments and never said a word, I was at one other end of the whip and I justified John Brown.

Artic's X., an amendment of the Constitution, declares that: The powers no: delegated to the

United States by the Constitution nor probibited by it to the State are reserved to the Etates respectively or the

"This amendment was one of the conditions on which the Constitu-States.

The writer states the Constitution would not have been ratified by the majority of the States had it not been by the Southern leaders is described as

States in 1886: power which existed when the Consti- pended how?" tution was adopted, and subsequent school," said he. "Why, no," said I. legislation for sectional advantages "What makes you ask that quastion?" rather than the general welfare, to- He choked up, and said: "Well I'm gether with gross and persistent viola- suspended, and so is Tom Miller." "Is had assumed in the formation of the pen. "What have you been doing?" compact of Union, adding to unclasing Than he told as how he and Tom hostility shamefully displayed and cui-

Constitution as Mr. Davis reverenced

"Lest any foreigner should read this there are two Jefferson Davises in American history—one is a conspirator. a rebel, a traitor, and the 'Fiend of Andersonville'-he is a myth evolved from the hell-smoke of cruel war-as purely imaginary a personage as Mephistopheles or the Hebrew Devil: the other was a statesman with clean hands and pure heart, who served his hood to hoary age, without thought of self, with unbending integrity and to chief. the best of his great ability-he was a man of whom all his countrymen who knew him personally, without distinction of creed political, are proud, and proud that he was their countryman."

LOTTERY'S DESPERATE EFFORT.

Willing to Pay the Debt of Lauisiana

for a New Lense of Life. NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 19.—The Louisi-It has failed to secure a charter from North Dakota, and its next move, it is said, will be an enormous bribe to the visited his plantation at Briarfield, Louisiana Legislature for a renewal of its present charter, which will expire two years hence. Its proposition will be to In order to assist Mr Davis with pay the entire State debt, amounting to from \$11,000,000 to \$12,000,000. The

To Spy Out Georgia.

ATLANTA, Feb., 28.-An excursion will leave Dayton, Ohio, on Feb. 24, for Georgia, composed of representative armers and business men of the Miami valley. The party will make a manufacturing and fruit-growing sec-

A telegram from Canajoharic, N. Y., says: James Askell, W. J. Askell and Bernbardt Gillam of the Judge and Frank Leslie's, with their families and several others, left here in a special car this morning for a tour of the South at the invitation of Governor J. B. Gordon of Georgia, Governor Gordon will accompany the party in their visit to the important cities.

----Cross and White.

RALEIGH, N. C., Feb. 20 .- The Supreme Court has denied the motion have Christian teachers and the moral in busitess and society circles. to grant an arrest of judgment in the training goes right along with the school case of Cross and White, the Raleigh bank forgert. Therefore they will more education than can be had in our

ARP'S PHILOSOPHY.

BILL TALKS ABOUT THE MISCHIEV OUS LITTLE ONES.

The Difference Between Mischievousnes and Meanness Some Remarks on the Peculiarities of Boys.

There is a wide difference between mischief and m. anness. But mischief is But if the fathers did not create nor it ever so smart to slip around at night suiting to Northern sentiment than intend to create a Nation but only a and change gates and the signs, or I was in his company for from six to ed only exercised an inherent right of s'retch a rope across the sidewalk, or tie sovereignty in withdrawing from the a goat in the school house, or put one time of my visit. During that period Union they had voluntarily entered, man's horse in another man's stable. I would yet trample on the newest parwe talked of every important event in and the only question that remains is rather a moral than a political one—and I did think it was just as funny as be considered, for if a community has don't see a bit of fun in it now. I won- cherisis such political sentiment.' the right to secede, it must also be the | der what is the matter with me. My judge of its necessity. The power that holds the whip by the handle never children inherited mischief, I reckon, and so I have to excuse them, but when say the least, or in l. form, as the and kicks that come from the body my little girl thoughtlessly pulled the chair away just as I was about to sit down, and I came down with a shock that jarred the house, and my feet flew up and knocked the lamp off the table, I was mad, very mad until I looked at her and saw how trightened she was, for favor of that right seemed to ie ex. she hade't counted on such a catastrophe. justification or its exercise But then, and was a minute before anybody spoke. Mrs. Arp was the first to break the awful silence with an explosion of laughter, and that started the children, of course -all but Jessic, poor little thing, who came to me and said, "Papa I didn't mean to do it." I knew that she didn't, but my offended dignity was at stake, and I got me another lamp and went to riting. I wanted to augh as much as they did, but I woulda't. That was four years ago, and Mrs Arp. is not done tion was ratified. It clearly shows laughing at it yet whenever it is alluded that sovereignty remained with the see me bump the floor and kick over a

lamp about once a week. I was ruminating about this because my boy came home from school ahead of for the assurance that this amendment | time and (at down before the fire looking would be adopted. The stand taken solemn and sad. I was writing by the window and wondered what was the matter. For a while he never moved or Mr. Davis submitted as a justification spoke, but suddenly he looked up at me of the withdrawal of the Southern and said, a pitiful voice: "Papa, was you ever suspended?" "Suspended?" "The destruction of the balance of said I, "I don't understand you -- sus-"Suspended from tions of obligations which the states it possible?" said I, as I laid down my

Then he told as how he had Tom and cat co carowing water at each stner recorded so courtly yet heart-warm. The dignity of most of our public measurements of the line was founded by the line was fou the feeling that the fraternity in which the Union was founded had consed to whole dipper full struck the blackboard whole dipper full struck the blackboard and neturned away and garden had exist—that the Union was was no long- and put out the sum and ran down upon come in later. After a long stare he "Were the Secessionists, then, true at the wrong time and asked who did it, to the faith once delivered to the and suspended him and Tom, and told State? May be? And yet, right here, them to take their books and go home. it seems to me, is both their best de- I felt greatly relieved of course, for I fense and their weakest point. No saw that it was mischief and not meanlive race consents for very long to be ness, but I never said anything and he seemed an incarnation of the most ruled by dead men. Each generation looked solemn and resumed my writing. liar to his face?" manages to rule itself-i or by the Now, it distresses my children to see me letter of the law or or a treet constitu- distressed, and that is a good sign. As awful beeg licking!" tion then by amendments to constitution as revision of creed! I never met troubled when they are troubled there jiffy, danced around with his hands any public man who reverenced the is hope of that boy. After a while he said: "Papa what must I do obout it?" "I don't know" said I, "until I see the professor. Not long ago we had up a article let me say for his benefit that case of suspension, and the board refused to take the by back, I don't know what they will do with you and Tom. I expect you have been trying the profesbut your disposition to mischief has troubled him and set a bad example. The other boys are talking about you, and say that the professor is partial to rebet or a traifor, but scouted such people faithfully from budding man-you and Tom, and I'm afraid that he is: I am glad that he has stopped your mis-

> But it came out all right. The boys vere not suspended, and they went back the next morning and apologized, and now everything is calm and screne. The boys must conform to the rules. If one boy throws water, all the boys have the right to throw water, and that wouldn't do, and a sensible boy knows it. Let every boy act upon principle. I'mey may be tempted to tell a story to get out of a little scrape. But it is better o tell the truth. The truth is the thing -the biggest thing I know of. If I had great business that would give - em ployment to a thousand boys, and I had to go about and select them, the first question I would ask would be "Does he always tell the truth?" I wish the boys and girls could realize how much anxiethey give us. Here are 400 going to and make up society and establish the morals of the community, and upon their conduct the happiness and good name of the people will depend. The young men of this generation will have to solve the race problem and the other problems, and upon them will depend the existence of the government. We think about this a good deal, for it affects our tour of insyection of the agricultural, childlen and grand children. It troubles us to think about wars and anarchy and revolution and about tyrants and asked to see his wife, who had been death of his sister. schools almost everywhere in the South.

> > books. The boy or the girl who gets no

beginner in life.

AN ATTACK ON GRADY.

An Exploded Story Revamped About Ex Senator Bob Toombs and the Roll of Hi Slaves.

Boston, Mass., Feb. 20.-In his lec ture at Fremont Temple yesterday, the Rev. Joe Cook made an attack upon the dead editor, Henry W. Grady. He said: "I think Boston ought not to cheer treason. Mr. Grady was a man of genius, and he is now in his grave, close akin to it, when it injures any but his principles are not in their the rules or the laws. Most all boys sion to say that since a Southern Senator threatened to call the roll of his love a little mischief. I used to tove a slaves on Bunker Hill, nothing has

good deal. I remember when we thought it me said much more atrociously inthe affirmation of the Southern orator before his Boston audience, that even if the nation were to put forth its whole military power, the South agraphs of the Constitution. That is calling the roll of slaves on the and I did think it was just as funny as heights of the political Constitution it could be, but some how or other I itself, and the slaves are those who

A BOSTON MAN'S SWALLOW.

A Big Englishman Bullied Him, but Frenchy Wouldn't Stand it.

the London taverus made famous by | per, tell the story of the recent horror Dickens, when a great big fellow slouched in and made himself very disagreeable with his mouth. One of our party was a man from Boston, and in some way or other he and the big man came to exchange words. The first we heard of the row the big man was You Yankees is great on the brag,

and that's all you can do.' "Well, I dunno," replied Boston

"But I do. When did you ever do a blooming, blar-ted thing?" "How about 1776?" "Never heard of it."

"How about 1812?" "Never heard of it."

"Did you ever hear of Bunker "I have sir, That's where 600 red ging Yankaca!"

"I guess not." "Not! Does you dare to dispute the Liverpool Kid? "You'd better read what history

"I have done that 'ere, you bloom-ing idiot, and it says as how all you Yankees run at the first fire! Don't it

"I never heard that it did."

"Don't it say that?"
The big fellow had pushed up his sleeves and put up his fists, and it was plain that a row was on hand. He was big enough to eat up two such men as Bos on, while he had friends to look out for the rest of us. Our companion therefore took the most prudent course, and acknowledged that history might say so and probably did

but we've always licked ye out of yer ant at Odessa. During her imprison- night awaited in ambush the object of boots on land and sea!" "You speak you big lie!" shouted

the Frenchman, hot in a minute.

"Aye! and I shall now give you von Kid went right down into his boots and slunk out of the room, having no more pluck than a hen. We sat there for five winutes before any one spoke. Then it was the Boston man who

"Just think of it! I can lick six felsor's patience for some time. You are lows like that banty Frenchman, and not bad boys and are very good scholars, yet that big duffer made me swallow two wars for independence and Bunker Hill on top of them.—New York | twenty years penal servitude.

Engages Rooms for a Year.

The Charlotte Chronicle state: that Mr. Thomas A. Edison has engaged a suit of rooms in that city for a year. They will be for the use of himself and his experts next twelve months to pursue their miaing investigations among the the mines of Southwestern North Carolina, which he declares is the richest mineral region on the globe.

The Oil Company's Responsibility. NASHVII LE, Tenn., Feb. 20 .- In the ircui' court Peter Swan was awarded the sum of \$12,000 damages against the Standard Oil Company, in the suit which has occupied the attention of this court for a week. The plaintiff sued for the full extent of the damages, amounting to \$14,000, sustained August 23d, 1889, by the destruction of his marble yards school in our little town, and in a few in the northwostern suburbs of the city, years they have got to take our places by the burning of the Standard Oil Company's establishment. There is another suit against the oil sompany for the destruction of the bonded warehouse of C. 3. Pears, from the same cause, in the sum of \$15,000.

Shot His Wife and Her Uncle. CHARLESTON, S. C., Feb. 18.-A night. Napoleon Laval called at the bad men getting into power and about separated from him for some time. the rich getting richer and the poor When the woman came down Laval poorer. I know that it will be all right shot her, and then entering the store if the people will do right-if the chil- shot Feldmann. She has since died. dren grow up with good morals and Feldmann will recover. Mrs. Laval good principles. We have got good was a niece of Feldmann, and had been living with his family for some I know we have in Cattersville. I am time. On being arrested, Laval proud of the professors and the teachers stated that it was merely a family and the pupils. We are a long ways affair, and that there was nothing ahead of Boston. There are no hip more to be said about it. The affair pockets in our schools-no kicking of has created a great sensation, as the teachers, no band of forty thieves. We parties are well known and prominent

> -The Russian Nihilist Stepniak writes all his works in English, and the novelist.

FLOGGED & WOMAN.

HOW MADAME SIGIDA DIED UN-DER THE CZAR'S KNOUT.

bree Other Female Prisoners. Fearing Ber Fate, Commit Snielde-Serrow Also Drives Two Men to Death-Russian

Provided with a cable dispatch of inroduction from Geo. Kenan, the celebrated Siberian traveler, the London agent of the Associated Press called on Serguis Stephnian, the well known writer upon Russia's political and serial conditions. Stephnian was asked whether he could give any information in regard to the outrages in the political prison at Kara in Eastern Siberia, rumors about which had recently reached the public press by way of the Russian colony in Paris.

ONLY A HINT OF THE TRAGEDY. Stephnian stated that the reports already published gave only a hint of the horrible tragedy enacted at Kara. Perfectly trustworthy information, he aid, had been recived in cipher letters that succeeded in getting through to Paris and London from exiles in Eastern Siberia. These letters, which There were a number of us in one of are nothing but meagre scraps of paonly in its main outline, but one who knows about Siberian life does not need a circumstantial recital to understand the cruelty of the discipline and the agony of suffering of which this horror was the culmination. The full details of the dreadful story cannot be long now in reaching the Western world, coming so soon after the publicity given to the Yakutsh atrocity. It can hardly fail to deepen the sense of horror already felt by the civilized world at Russia's treatment of political offenders.

ONE WOMAN FLOGGED TO DEATH AND THREE SUICIDE.

The facts so far received are as follows: Madame Sigida did not commit suicide, as the earliest reports coats licked the life out of 4,000 brag. stated. She died from the effects of a eruel flogging to which she was subjected. The flogging took place Wed- ble-barreled shotgun, and killed, in nesday, the 6th of November. It was continued until under the brutal blows the unhappy victim lost consciousness and lay as one dead. The poor woman never revived from the terrible shock, but continued to grow weaker and weaker until Friday, when death came to her relief. The news of her shocking official murder produced wide-spread dismay and anguish among her follow prisoners and three of them, unable longer to bear their wretched fat, committed suicide by taking poison. How they obtained the poison is not known, but probably they had it a long time in their pos session and were keeping it as a last resort. The names of the women were Marie Kalush, Maria c'adlovina Karalefskega and Nadesenta Smirnetka.

SAD FATE OF A GIRL.

Maria Kalush was arrested in 1882, walked up to the Crapco and shouted: being then a girl of 18, on charge of "Blast yer blooming parley vous, disloyalty. Her father was a merchment every means was tried in vain to his jealousy. When Hood passed by on extort frem her a confession implicating her friends. At last Col. Katus- Brown mistook him for the other party cult of solution, but it will best be done "What? Call The Liverpoo! Kid a kye agen d'arme officer, brought to her a skillfully forged statement, pur- any lights whatever. The verdict of the porting to be a confession from her fellow conspirators, and promised immunity if she also confessed. Marie fell into the trap and confessed, and up, and to our utter astonishment the her confession was used against her friends, who were sentenced to penal servitude. When she learned they had made no confession, but had been convicted on her testimony alone, she procured a revolver and on Aug. 21, called upon Col. Katuskya and fired at him, wounding him slightly. For this attempted assassination she was condemned by court martial at Odessa on Sept. 10, 1884, and sentenced to

TORN FROM HER HUSBAND, REASON

FLEES. Mary Padlovina Karalefskega was a young married lady 35 years of age a daughter of a well known landed proprietor in the south of Russia Paul Vorautsog, and a sister of Basil whenever they shall be there, during the Vorautsoff, one of the best known joined a secret circle, which was surprised and captured by the police in February, 1879, and was sentenced to thirteen years penal servitude with exile to Siberia for life and deprivation of all civil rights. Her husband, though not present, was sent by an administrative process a thousand miles from the mines to which she was sent. The separation drove her insane and she was put in a straight join her husband in the hope of restorthe new governnor separated them again and she was restored to the Kara mines.

Nadesenta Smirnetzka was 33 years ld and a student in a woman's college. he was sent to the Kara mines for fifteen years with penal servitude. HORROR DRIVES TWO MEN TO DEATH.

three women, a brother of Marie Ka-

Another exile, named Bobokovo, logging. Bobokovo was a university building. student and took part in some public demonstrations of the students which were displeasing to the authorities. He was therefore, ordered to make his abode at Pinego, a small village in the province of Archangel, the northern-most portion of European Russia. From there he attempted to make his escape, and, for this heinous offense, was exiled to the mines of Eastern Si-

THE FLOGGING OF MADAME SIGIDA. The flegging of Madame Sigida oc-Gen. Baron Koff, governor general wrongs

beria.

of the province of Arnour, in which the Karamines are situated. These orders directed that the secret edict of March; 1888, signed by Galkine Vraski, director-general of the prison for the empire, should be enforced. This edict was to the effect that political convicts should be treated by prison officials in precisely the same manner as criminals condemned for common law offences. Political prisoners were thus made liable to flogging for breaches of prison discipline. In what clearly explained. But the flogging of a sensitive and cultured woman to

with a profound horror. The political prisoners at Kara, Step-Saghalien had also been subjected to likely be very nearly completed before cruel flogging. They were constantly your second annual meeting in July in dread of similar torture to that in- next.

flicted upon Madame Sigida. FLOGGING ORDERED BY THE CZAR. Stepniak was asked whether he hought the czar, in view of the fact hat the exceptional horrors at Kara nad been made public, would mitigate the severity of prison discipline in the case of political convicts. He replied that he thought it was not unlikely that the publication of the facts would orce the superior officials of Russia to take some notice of affairs, but he were entirely due to the direct orders of the central government at St. Peersburg, namely, the edict of March, 1888. The government was, therefore lirectly responsible for the renewal of he corporal punishment of political prisoners, which had been suspended in 1877 after Trepoff ordered Bogolu-boff to be flogged.

A FOUL MURDER.

John Hand an Aged Man Shot and Killes A Negro Arrested for the Crime -- Fenrs of a Lynching Cause His Removal to Columbia for Safety.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., Feb. 19.-John Hood, the father of Sheriff W. H. Hood, of Chester. S. C., was shot with a dou-Chester, Saturday night. Mr. Hood's body was found at 7 o'clock Sunday morning. Suspicion pointed to Green Brown, a negro, as the assassin. He was arrested, and a double-barreled gun was found in his house, with mud on was found in his house, with mud on the stock, and apparently having been only recently shot.

The Chester correspondent of the Chronicle says the evidence was so Brown being lynched, and Governor Richardson was immediately telegraph ed to and asked for instructions to remove Brown to Columbia or elsewhere. The Governor replied, instructing that the Lee Light Infantry be called on to

the prisoner was taken to Columbia. pondent says: "Other facts gathered by your correspondent are that Brown suspected a colored man of being too last year the crops were less that half intimate with his wife and Saturday the average. In such places depreshis way from visiting some relatives, be met and overcome is a problem diffiand fired. It was on a street without by our people standing together a unicoroner's inquest, held here Sunday, was that John Hood came to his death by gun-shot wounds at the handa of Green

Brown (colored.)" Mr. Hood was 79 years old.

Mortality from Small-Pox.

reports from the small-pox districts South Carolina farmers, taking the dong the Rio Grande show an appalling mortality list. On a ranche in Duval county, 147 out of 150 employed were tion than they did the year 1889; stricken with the disease, and 65 of them died. There is a great scarcity of nurses shortness of which more than offset the and physicians. A number of the higher prices at which it was sold. A younger doctors of this place are :: >: ing to visit the afflicted place.

Fire in a Lunatic Asylum. Сиклао, Feb. 20.-А special from Little Rock, Ark., says: At 3 o'clock Sunday morning, fire broke out in the boiler room of the Insane Asylum near this place and spread rapidly throughpolitical economists in Russia. She out the entire building. There were nearly 509 patients in the building all of whom were removed from the different wards to the first floor, preparatory to taking them from the asylum. During the removal, a scene of pandemonium reigned, the patients screaming, carsing and sobbing with terror as the keepers hustled them from boor to floor, until ly than any other. It is your agency they were in comparative safety. Meanwhile the water gave out and only the jacket. In 1881 she was allowed to thi, city prevented the complete destructimely arrival of the fire engine from tion of the building. One included the ing her reason. She recovered, but boiler room, pump room, engine house, aundry, dry house, kitchen, bath-rooms and pantries, were destroyed, entailing closs of about \$35,000. There is no inentance.

The Georgia Alliance.

ATLANTA, Feb. 20.-The State Farmers' Alliance has taken possession of rection at this time. Shortly after the suicide of the its new and more commodious quarters on the corner of Hunter and Forsyth lush, also a political prisoner, died streets. The Alliance has been expecsuddenly. It is not definitely known ting to make the change for months. ting to make the change for months. louble tragedy occurred here last as yet whether he too died by poison The building was donated for the use or whether his death was the result of of the order for five years as one of the overpowering grief on learning of the inducements offered by Atlanta for locating the exchange here. The secretary of the Alliance and the organ of the tion for the devotion of our people to committed sucide rather than submit to | brotherhood, the Southern Alliance Farthe cruel humiliation and suffering of mer, also have rooms in the exchange

Killed His Old Teacher.

LOUISVILLE, Feb., 20.-A young man named Booth waylaid Rev. Mike Whisman, near Compton, Ky., and fatally cut him with a knife. Whisman lived two hours after receiving his wounds, and made a statement about his attack. Booth was accompanied by a man named Sparks. Whisman had once punished Booth while the latter was a school boy, and Booth had threatened then to be revenged

WORK OF THE ALLIANCE.

HOW THE ORGANIZED FARMERS ARE PROGRESSING.

The Prospects of the Order in South Carofina-Cheering Words From Presiden Stackhouse.

The Alliance people in South Carolina have now cutered upon the second year of educational and co-operative particular way Madame Sigida had effort on the several lines of Alliance transgressed the prison rules is not work. 1888 was devoted to the work of organization; in 1889 the work of leath for any lack of conformity to organization was continued, and is prison regulations Stepniak thought would impress the Western world county in the State. The planting, under the direction of your Executive niak said, had in some way learned Committee, has been done at the minthat the political exiles imprisoned at imum of cost, and this work will

Our desperate condition, financially, rendered our organization possible, and to the betterment of that condition our greatest efforts have been put forth. Last year the efforts at co-operative trade was by Sub. and County Alliances securing for themselves the best terms possible. The results ob tained, while more or less satisfactory, were very unequal, the saving effected being estimated at from 8 to 33 per cent. on last year's purchases, de said flogging and all other brutalities were entirely due to the direct orders inancial condition of the different sections of the State, the larger saving being only possible on the credit system of purchasing; and attention is especialy invited to this as showing how ruinous has been that system, and as ruinous morally as financally. Let us not blame others solely because such a condition of things was ever possible, but let us like true men assume our full share of the responsibilty. Reckless risks demanded ruinous profits, but we now see our folly in consenting or submitting to such conditions so long. And now that we have organized to correct this and other abuses, we must be careful, very careful, about the character of our members. We have taken in and must continue to take in members who are "financially bankrupt," if they have "good moral character." This is right. We honor our organizations by the effort to lift them up-to improve their financial condition—but we canfail to practice that strict economy, or to exhibit that industry and constant application to business so necessary to success, we must expel them. To restrong that fears were entertained of tain them would be wrong to all who are battiing for the manhood and independence of the farming and industrial classes.

The financial depression caused by partial failure of the crops last year s a trying ordeal to our young organ. protect the prisoner,. Sunday afternoon zation in some sections of the State, which is a matter of deep concern to As to the cause of the murder, and the those more fortunate elsewhere, but verdict of the coroner's jury the correst their activity and forwardness in prearing for another crop prove their indomitable pluck. In some places sion like Egyptian darkness must be felt. Just how such conditions are to ted brotherhood. The efforts at increased industry and a closer economy lessen the danger from such crop failures; but for the practice of such econ omy and industry last year, the depression growing out of the crop failure would have been more extended and trying than it now is. In proof of San Antonio, Texas, Feb. 19. - Late this, it may safely be claimed that the average of the whole State, commence the year 1890 in better financial condilarger percentage of the supplies bought for Alliance farmers in 1890 will be bought for eash than has been so bought any previous year by these same farmers. I should not deem it necessary to remind these cash buyers that they now have a State Business Exchange which they can use in the purchase of supples and sale of farm products, but for the fact that they have been doing this very same business through agents of their local organizations so successfully before the Exchange was established. Your business agent can be, most be, the largest cash purchaser in the State, and should be, and with your patronage will be, able to purchase more cheap-

and will be what you make it. But I have possibly said as much as I should now on the financial outlook. The educational work of the Alliance is probably more advanced along the financial line than any other. methods of learning along this line are eminently practical. I intended to extend this letter to convey some thoughts on political economy, and our organs, State and National, but I find it will make this article too long, so I must defer any attempt in that di-

My recent visit to the different sections of the State suggested the propriety of what I have written as well as what I propose writing in the near future, as I may have opportunity. I gratefully acknowledge my indebtedness for personal kindnesses while on this tour, and my unqualified admirathe principles of our order.

E. T. STACKHOUSE.

The Prisoner was Acquitted.

RALEIGH, N. C., Feb. 19.—There har been a great sensation at Smithfield the past few days, on account of the trial of J. E. Starling for murder. It has resulted in an acquittal. He was charged with the murder of an aged woman, his mother-in-law, and little boy, his nephew, who were found dead, with their skulls crushed, in a branch near their home.

curred under orders issued by Lieut.- and had never forget his fancied extradition treaty, with unimpor--The Senate has ratified the British tant amendments.